

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center
Newsletter for Data Users

A

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1992 Economic Census

The Economic Census provides a detailed portrait of the nation's economy once every five years, from the national to the local level. The Economic Census is mandated by law under Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224). The law requires firms to respond and specifies penalties for firms that fail to report, while requiring the Census Bureau to maintain confidentiality of individual records.

The 1992 Economic Censuses are greatly expanded from those conducted for 1987. With the addition of remaining parts of the service sector, the 1992 Economic Census covers nearly all of the U.S. economy. There are eight major components of this census:

- # **Retail Trade**
- # **Wholesale Trade**
- # **Service Industries**
- # **Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries (FIRE)**
- # **Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU)**
- # **Manufactures**

Mineral Industries

Construction Industries

In addition, there are several related programs, including statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses.

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The most recent Economic Census measures activity during calendar year 1992. Census forms were mailed to more than 3.5 million companies in December 1992. There were over 500 versions of the census form, each customized to particular industries.

Economic Census statistics are collected and published primarily by “establishment.” The Census Bureau defines an establishment as “a business or industrial unit at a single physical location that produces or distributes goods or performs services.”

Many companies own or control more than one establishment, and those establishments can be located in different areas or be engaged in different kinds of business. By collecting separate information for each establishment, the Economic Census can include detailed data for each industry and area.

The industrial statistics issued in the Economic Census are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The SIC categorizes establishments by the principal activity in which they are engaged. This hierarchic structure lets the Census Bureau summarize industry data at several levels of detail. The Census Bureau also has developed additional classifications that extend the 495 manufacturing and mining industries into thousands of product categories. Similar groupings of product or service lines are provided for retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and financial industries. The economic census covers more than 900 out of some 1,000 industries within the SIC system.

The most detailed data are provided for the

U.S. as a whole. Key statistics are available for States, Metropolitan Areas (MA’s), counties, and places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Limited data are provided for ZIP Codes and Congressional Districts. Fewer statistics appear for smaller areas to avoid disclosing information about individual firms. The level of geographic detail varies by sector, as shown below.

Sector	States	MA’s	Counties	Places 2500+	ZIP Codes
Retail Trade	X	X	X	X	X
Wholesale Trade	X	X	X	X	
Service Industries	X	X	X	X	X
TCU (1)	X	X			
FIRE (2)	X	X			
Manufactures	X	X	X	X	X
Mineral Industries	X		X		
Construction Industries	X	X			

(1) Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
(2) Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries

Several key statistics are tabulated for **all** industries covered in the economic census:

- # **Number of establishments (or companies)**
- # **Number of employees**
- # **Payroll**
- # **Measure of output (sales, receipts, revenue, value of shipments, or value of construction work done.)**

Other statistics, for example **Operating Expenses**, are available for selected industrial sectors only.

Currently, the Utah State Data Center has received the following 1992 Economic Census reports:

Geographic Area Series

- # **1992 Census of Retail Trade (Utah, New Mexico)**
- # **1992 Census of Wholesale Trade (Utah)**
- # **1992 Census of Service Industries (Utah)**

1992 Economic Census CD-ROM

- # **Volume 1 (Report Series 1A, 1B, and 1C)**

Disk 1A contains those statistics available as of spring 1994. Disks 1B through 1J are cumulative and each will supersede prior disks. Disk 1C, is one of a series of 10 disks that will be issued quarterly from mid-1994 through 1996. The contents correspond to printed reports, although several series provide additional detail not available in print. The Data Center has not yet received the CD-ROM *Volume 2: ZIP Code Statistics*. This disk, expected to be issued in late 1995, will present data about retail trade, service industries, and manufactures by ZIP Code.

Additional printed reports will eventually be available at the Data Center. The most common report series are:

- # **Geographic Area Series (all sectors)**
- # **Non-Employer Series (retail, services, TCU, and FIRE)**
- # **Industry Series (manufactures, mining, and construction)**
- # **Subject Series (all sectors)**

To find out when these additional reports will be available, contact the Data Center at 538-1036. We will send you a copy of the

Census Bureau's product release date schedule.

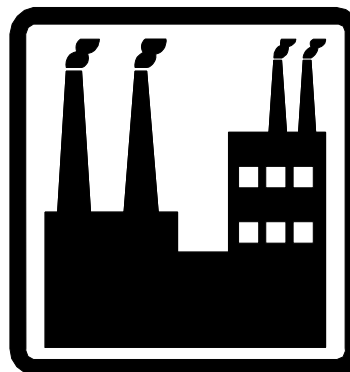
The menu-driven PC software on each CD-ROM lets you display census data in more than one way. Below is a sample display for Salt Lake City of wholesale trade with specific information for SIC 503, Lumber and Construction Materials.

1992 Census of Wholesale Trade

CITY: Salt Lake City, UT INDUSTRY: Wholesale Trade	Number of Establishments	Sales (\$1,000)	Number of Employees
Wholesale Trade Total	893	7,658,078	15,448
Lumber & Other Construction Materials, 503	43	315,591	585
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, & Wood Panels, 5031	16	203,549	257
Brick, Stone, & Related Construction Materials, 5032	7	35,266	41
Roofing, Siding, & Insulation Materials, 5033	10	58,482	152
Construction Materials, N.E.C., 5039	10	18,294	135

The Economic Census is an important source of detailed facts about our country's economy. Census data are essential for government, business, and the public. For

further information or e, contact State Center 538-



er information assistance please contact the Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

information can benefit state and local education agencies as well as researchers, policy analysts and administrators in a variety of other organizations, NCES implemented a program to meet these broader needs.

School District Data Book

The School District Data Book (SDDB) is an electronic library containing social, economic and administrative data for each of the 15,274 public school districts in the United States for 1990.

The SDDB enables users to:

- # **Examine demographics, operations and finances of any school district.**
- # **Compare characteristics of one school district to any other.**
- # **Locate districts within a region having certain characteristics.**
- # **Draw a thematic map to examine geographic distributions.**
- # **Extract data in a form that can be manipulated and used with your own data.**
- # **Use reference features as a handy electronic library.**

The SDDB has been developed under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The principal interest of NCES in developing the SDDB is to provide an effective way for the Department and Congress to access, analyze and interpret data from the 1990 Census School District Special Tabulation. However, since this

Development of the SDDB started in 1988 with the Census Mapping Project. Under this initiative, sponsored by the NCES and coordinated by the Council of Chief State School Officers, all states participated in a program to develop school district maps. The maps, the first complete set ever to be developed for the nation, were the critical first step in the development of the database.

In 1992, the National Center for Education Statistics contracted with The MESA Group of Alexandria, Virginia to develop the School District Data Book. MESA's responsibility included assembling the raw data into the databases that became a part of the SDDB and designing and developing the software to meet the goals of the Department of Education for utility and ease of use.

In 1993, under the sponsorship of NCES, the Census Bureau produced the 1990 Census School District Special Tabulation files that comprise approximately 95 percent of the SDDB's data. MESA and Census Bureau staff worked together to develop data compression techniques to transfer the data files from a mainframe computing environment into microcomputer databases.

In 1993-94, The MESA Group, with support from NCES, acquired two nondecennial census data files and integrated these into the SDDB CD-ROM framework. In 1994, also under sponsorship of NCES, the Census

Bureau provided The MESA Group with the TIGER/Line files for the U.S. The TIGER/Line files are a product of the Census Bureau and are themselves contained on CD-ROM. They contain data describing attributes of all street and nonstreet (such as rivers) features of the entire U.S.

From 1992-94, The MESA Group developed the software to be distributed on the SDDB CD-ROM. The SDDB software design was critical to meeting the goals of NCES to have the data not only easily accessible but also highly usable -- by users with varying interests and technical backgrounds.

The main features of the SDDB software include:

- # **Profiles and Tables**
- # **Database Operations**
- # **Maps**
- # **Electronic Index, Glossary and Reference**

The table shown on the right, is an example of the kind of output available from the SDDB CD-ROM.



For information or assistance, please contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

School District Data Book General Characteristics Profile

Primary Area.....GRANITE DISTRICT
Comparison Area 1.....JORDAN DISTRICT
Comparison Area 2.....SALT LAKE CITY DISTRICT

	PRIMARY AREA	AREA 1	AREA 2
Total Persons	306,528	228,210	159,936
Male	150,771	115,312	78,683
Female	155,757	112,898	81,253
Persons by Race			
NonHispanic			
White	277,212	213,617	132,405
Black	2,021	470	2,404
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	2,585	756	2,456
Asian and Pacific Islander	7,951	3,466	7,337
Other Races	150	55	114
Hispanic	16,609	9,846	15,220
Labor Force Status (Persons 16 & Over)			
In Labor Force	148,478	106,059	80,523
Civilian Employed	140,521	101,507	75,698
Civilian Unemployed	7,572	4,169	4,491
Educational Attainment (Persons 20 & Over)			
12th Grade or Less No Diploma	30,371	14,612	19,161
High School Graduate	54,577	34,484	24,555
Some College No Bachelor Degree	69,261	50,054	39,329
Bachelor or Higher Degree	33,984	28,344	31,979
Families	76,852	53,416	37,638
Parents Living with Children	74,903	63,742	26,573
Households	99,437	62,534	66,653
With Children 3-19 Years	43,652	34,824	16,801
With Children Under 18 Years	47,417	37,562	19,351
With Children 5 to 17 Years	38,070	31,192	14,054

The Utah Health Status Survey

The
1996

Utah Health Status Survey will be the third in a series of statewide surveys planned to be conducted every five years by the Utah Department of Health to evaluate the health status of the residents of Utah. The first survey was conducted in 1986, and the second in 1991.

The 1991 Utah Health Status Survey used a stratified sampling scheme with equal size across strata, with each stratum corresponding to one of the twelve local health districts in the state. A local health district is an administrative division comprising one or more counties. There are six single-county districts and six multi-county districts. In each health district, a random sample pool of known working telephone numbers was dialed to generate 625 eligible households. In each household, the most knowledgeable adult was selected. For each household for which the most knowledgeable adult decided to participate, information was collected about each member, except for residential history and religious affiliation and involvement, which were collected only for the respondent. A total of 6,429 interviews were completed. The overall response rate among sample households that were identified as eligible was 63 percent.

The 1991 survey collected information on twelve different areas related to health status, including information such as age, height, weight, and health insurance coverage. A list of all the subjects covered is shown on page seven. The great value of the survey is that it provides data for each local health department service area as well as state-wide estimates. Following the completion of the 1991 survey, there were 11 reports published on Health Insurance Coverage, Chronic Disease, and other topics as shown below. These reports have been distributed to all local health departments and to most of the libraries in Utah. Additionally, a Public Use Data Tape is available for researchers or other interested users.

The 1996 Utah Health Status Survey has been funded and initial planning is underway. Many of the same topics covered in 1991 will be included in the 1996 survey. An Advisory Committee to assist in the development of the survey is being established. Your suggestions or questions should be directed to Cathie Schumacher, Director, Office of Public Health Data (801-538-6108) or John Brockert, Director, Bureau of Vital Records (801-538-6186).

Article submitted by John Brockert.

1991 UTAH HEALTH STATUS SURVEY REPORTS

- "Socio-Demographics," TR141, January 23, 1992
- "Health Insurance," TR142, January 23, 1992
- "Health Care Access," TR147, March 3, 1992
- "Chronic Disease," TR150, July 1992
- "Hospitalization," TR152, July 1992
- "Preventive Health Care," TR160, October 30, 1992
- "Tobacco Use," TR162, November 9, 1992
- "Household Risk Factors," TR163, November 13, 1992
- "Limitations of Usual Activities," TR170, March 17, 1993
- "Outpatient Services," TR153, March 5, 1993
- "Alcohol Consumption," TR167, February 1, 1993

Type of Health Insurance/No Insurance Distribution (Frequency and Percentage) By Health District, Health Status Survey: Utah, 1991

Health District	Total	Commercial Plan	Medicare	Medicaid	HMO/PPO	Other Public Plans	Military	Type Unknown	No Insurance	Not Stated
Total Number	1,775,101	936,108	128,141	34,046	306,728	114,896	16,194	36,111	168,096	34,781
Bear River	110,700	66,633	7,465	1,895	16,213	5,591	1,306	1,283	9,396	918
Central Utah	53,750	27,770	5,817	594	5,283	5,351	800	250	7,430	456
Davis County	195,000	104,702	10,077	1,368	31,907	17,397	4,697	6,421	14,941	3,486
Salt Lake	747,000	389,683	53,843	14,092	131,106	48,638	1,149	18,192	68,988	21,309
Southeastern	50,300	27,638	4,862	1,053	5,712	3,130	115	464	7,057	268
Southwest	87,600	44,928	10,270	2,555	9,248	3,938	523	1,403	13,012	1,722
Summit County	16,601	9,675	778	201	2,576	776	33	318	2,069	174
Tooele County	27,200	14,143	1,735	484	4,170	3,170	1,355	347	1,518	278
Uintah Basin	36,600	19,760	2,501	1,102	3,087	1,790	225	764	6,909	462
Utah County	272,000	138,685	16,599	7,639	64,185	12,690	1,433	3,704	24,281	2,785
Wasatch County	10,700	5,714	879	182	1,399	915	33	144	1,254	181
Weber-Morgan	167,650	86,777	13,315	2,880	31,841	11,512	4,525	2,820	11,241	2,739
Total Percent	100.0	52.7	7.2	1.9	17.3	6.5	0.9	2.0	9.5	2.0
Bear River	100.0	60.2	6.7	1.7	14.6	5.1	1.2	1.2	8.5	0.8
Central Utah	100.0	51.7	10.8	1.1	9.8	10.0	1.5	0.5	13.8	0.8
Davis County	100.0	53.7	5.2	0.7	16.4	8.9	2.4	3.3	7.7	1.8
Salt Lake	100.0	52.2	7.2	1.9	17.6	6.5	0.2	2.4	9.2	2.9
Southeastern	100.0	54.9	9.7	2.1	11.4	6.2	0.2	0.9	14.0	0.5
Southwest	100.0	51.3	11.7	2.9	10.6	4.5	0.6	1.6	14.9	2.0
Summit County	100.0	58.3	4.7	1.2	15.5	4.7	0.2	1.9	12.5	1.1
Tooele County	100.0	52.0	6.4	1.8	15.3	11.7	5.0	1.3	5.6	1.0
Uintah Basin	100.0	54.0	6.8	3.0	8.4	4.9	0.6	2.1	18.9	1.3
Utah County	100.0	51.0	6.1	2.8	23.6	4.7	0.5	1.4	8.9	1.0
Wasatch County	100.0	53.4	8.2	1.7	13.1	8.5	0.3	1.3	11.7	1.7
Weber-Morgan	100.0	51.8	7.9	1.7	19.0	6.9	2.7	1.7	6.7	1.6

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Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released its annual revisions of state and metropolitan area employment estimates. Revised data indicate that Utah employment grew around 6.3 percent for all of 1994 compared to 1993. This rate of growth ranks Utah in 2nd place in the nation behind Nevada (which grew at 9.8 percent). Before the revisions, Utah had been ranked as the fastest growing state. Salt Lake City also ranked in 2nd place (at 6.1 percent) behind first place Las Vegas (at 11.9 percent).

Utah also placed 2nd in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth, at 5.9 percent; 4th in service employment growth, at 7.9 percent; and, 7th in manufacturing employment, at 5.6 percent, for January 1995 over January 1994. The state was the third fastest growing state as measured by total personal income growth from second quarter 1994 to third quarter 1994, at 2.1 percent quarter-to-quarter growth.

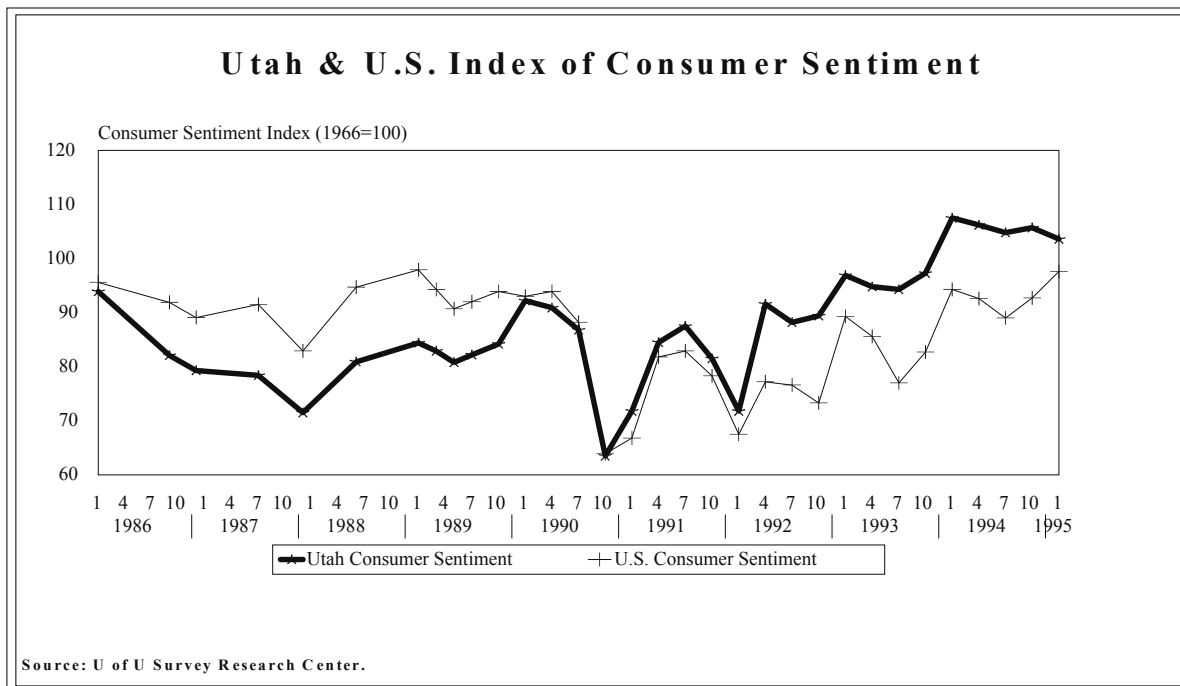
The adjacent table of actual and estimated economic indicators shows that employment growth in Utah is expected to decrease somewhat to about 5.2 percent in 1995; a rate still much higher than the historic (1950-94) average job growth rate of 3.5 percent. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecast in March 1995 that Utah would rank 3rd in the nation in job growth for 1995, at 4.8 percent.

Revenue forecasts and economic indicator estimates presented in the adjacent tables were made prior to the recent Legislative session which ended March 1, 1995. Thus, they do not include any tax base or rate changes that came out of that session. Revenue estimates were also made prior to the recent Court of Appeals ruling broadening the scope of the sales tax manufacturing exemption; and, prior to the recent announcement by Micron Technology to build a computer-chip plant in Utah county. The estimates further assumed that Hill Air Force Base would not be restructured or closed.

Consumer sentiment in Utah continues to remain significantly higher than the U.S. Utah's consumer sentiment for January 1995 was 103.6, a decrease from last quarter's 105.7. The U.S. index increased from 92.7 to 97.6.

Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators, Utah and the U.S.: February 1995

U.S. & UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1992 Actual	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Forecast	1996 Forecast	% CHG 92-93	% CHG 93-94	% CHG 94-95	% CHG 95-96
PRODUCTION & SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987\$	4,979.3	5,134.5	5,339.9	5,500.1	5,632.1	3.1	4.0	3.0	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987\$	3,349.5	3,458.7	3,579.8	3,690.7	3,771.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.2
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987\$	525.9	591.6	672.6	760.1	820.9	12.5	13.7	13.0	8.0
U.S. Real Defense Spending									-8.9	-8.1



Billion 1987\$ 261.4 243.7 228.8 208.5 191.6 -6.8 -6.1

U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987\$	578.8	602.5	654.9	717.8	781.0	4.1	8.7	9.6	8.8
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	106.6	111.0	116.9	122.5	126.0	4.1	5.3	4.8	2.9
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.0	21.7	24.1	25.9	26.3	3.3	11.1	7.5	1.5
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	24.1	21.8	20.5	18.6	17.2	-9.5	-6.0	-9.3	-7.5
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	646.7	687.7	690.0	685.0	685.0	6.3	0.3	-0.7	0.0
SALES & CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	12.8	13.9	15.1	15.5	15.5	8.6	8.7	2.6	0.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.20	1.29	1.45	1.36	1.33	7.5	12.5	-6.0	-2.5
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	223.8	250.6	281.9	278.8	282.7	12.0	12.5	-1.1	1.4
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	171.1	173.4	182.4	200.7	209.3	1.3	5.2	10.0	4.3
U.S. Final Domestic Sales	Billion 1987\$	5,015.7	5,198.8	5,402.5	5,590.1	5,716.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	2.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	63.2	68.8	76.2	80.0	81.5	8.9	10.8	5.0	1.9
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	13.0	17.7	19.5	18.0	17.0	36.4	10.0	-7.7	-5.6
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,113.6	1,496.9	1,704.1	1,615.0	1,513.0	34.4	13.8	-5.2	-6.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	396.9	465.5	766.5	700.0	600.0	17.3	64.7	-8.7	-14.3
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	9,889	11,018	12,035	12,759	13,518	11.4	9.2	6.0	6.0
DEMOGRAPHICS & SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	255.5	258.3	261.0	263.6	266.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	77.6	82.8	92.4	90.8	88.1	6.7	11.6	-1.7	-3.0
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,822.0	1,866.0	1,916.0	1,962.0	1,995.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	1.7
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	19.7	17.4	22.8	18.0	5.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	85.3	95.8	106.1	104.2	101.1	12.4	10.7	-1.7	-3.0
PROFITS & PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	396.0	462.4	519.1	547.5	576.3	16.8	12.3	5.5	5.3
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	311.2	375.1	423.3	447.6	469.5	20.5	12.8	5.7	4.9
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	18.4	16.4	15.4	16.7	17.7	-10.7	-6.0	8.1	5.8
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.0	96.1	97.0	99.1	100.3	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.2
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	84.7	112.4	133.0	135.0	130.0	32.8	18.3	1.5	-3.7
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	21.8	21.2	21.2	21.7	21.9	-2.8	0.0	2.2	1.2
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	19.4	17.5	16.0	17.2	18.2	-9.8	-8.6	7.4	5.6
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.04	0.87	1.08	1.25	1.15	-16.3	24.1	15.7	-8.0
INFLATION, MONEY & INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	140.4	144.6	148.3	152.5	157.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	120.9	123.5	126.1	129.1	132.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.9
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,489.1	3,527.6	3,591.1	3,630.6	3,717.7	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.4
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987\$	2,885.9	2,856.4	2,848.0	2,811.8	2,798.1	-1.0	-0.3	-1.3	-0.5
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	3.52	3.00	4.20	6.40	6.40	-14.8	40.0	52.4	0.0
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	6.25	6.00	7.10	9.40	9.40	-4.0	18.3	32.4	0.0
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	2.73	3.00	2.90	3.00	3.00	9.9	-3.3	3.4	0.0
U.S. Prime Less Pers. Cons. Defl.	Percent	3.25	3.01	4.54	6.60	6.40	-7.4	50.9	45.3	-3.0
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	3.43	3.00	4.20	6.40	6.30	-12.5	40.0	52.4	-1.6
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	7.67	6.60	7.40	8.00	7.90	-14.0	12.1	8.1	-1.3
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	8.4	7.3	8.4	9.2	9.0	-12.7	13.9	10.4	-2.1
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, INCOME										
U.S. Establishment Employment	Millions	108.6	110.5	113.4	116.2	118.2	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.7
U.S. Average Establishment Wage	Dollars	27,392	27,875	28,908	29,782	31,012	1.8	3.7	3.0	4.1
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries	Billion Dollars	2,975	3,081	3,278	3,462	3,666	3.6	6.4	5.6	5.9
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	5,135	5,360	5,681	6,033	6,383	4.4	6.0	6.2	5.8
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	7.4	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.3	-8.1	-10.3	-9.8	-3.6
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	768.6	809.7	860.7	905.4	941.6	5.4	6.3	5.2	4.0
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	21,612	21,874	22,476	23,037	23,724	1.2	2.8	2.5	3.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	16,611	17,711	19,346	20,859	22,340	6.6	9.2	7.8	7.1
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	28,078	30,010	32,711	35,311	37,783	6.9	9.0	8.0	7.0
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	-20.4	-5.1	-2.7	-2.8

Revenue Comparisons for FY93-96: Modified Accrual Basis (Thousands of Dollars)

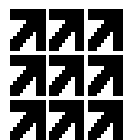
	FY93	FY94		FEB FY95		FEB FY96			
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	CHG	ESTIMATE*	CHG	ESTIMATE*	CHG	% CHG	% CHG
GENERAL FUND									

SALES TAX	881,842	978,173	96,331	10.92	1,052,000	73,827	7.55	1,125,000	73,000	6.94
LIQUOR PROFITS	18,132	17,893	(239)	-1.32	18,500	607	3.39	18,800	300	1.62
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	33,937	38,167	4,230	12.46	41,400	3,233	8.47	44,100	2,700	6.52
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	34,278	36,505	2,227	6.50	36,500	(5)	-0.01	36,500	0	0.00
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	12,229	12,756	527	4.31	14,000	1,244	9.75	14,500	500	3.57
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	7,038	6,117	(921)	-13.09	7,300	1,183	19.34	8,200	900	12.33
INHERITANCE TAX	7,626	8,189	563	7.38	22,500	14,311	174.76	12,800	(9,700)	-43.11
INVESTMENT INCOME	4,358	6,370	2,012	46.17	8,000	1,630	25.59	9,000	1,000	12.50
OTHER	21,339	29,231	7,892	36.98	23,000	(6,231)	-21.32	24,100	1,100	4.78
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(4,185)	(4,477)	(292)	6.98	(5,000)	(523)	11.68	(5,500)	(500)	10.00
SUBTOTAL	1,016,594	1,128,924	112,330	11.05	1,218,200	89,276	7.91	1,287,500	69,300	5.69
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	841,977	925,004	83,027	9.86	1,005,000	79,996	8.65	1,089,000	84,000	8.36
CORPORATE FRANCHISE	79,423	121,062	41,639	52.43	132,000	10,938	9.04	130,000	(2,000)	-1.52
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	6,491	4,417	(2,074)	-31.95	4,000	(417)	-9.44	3,000	(1,000)	-25.00
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	4,505	4,128	(377)	-8.37	4,400	272	6.59	4,300	(100)	-2.27
OTHER	5,496	6,918	1,422	25.87	4,700	(2,218)	-32.06	4,700	0	0.00
SUBTOTAL	937,892	1,061,529	123,637	13.18	1,150,100	88,571	8.34	1,231,000	80,900	7.03
TOTAL BOTH	1,954,486	2,190,453	235,967	12.07	2,368,300	177,847	8.12	2,518,500	150,200	6.34
LEGISLATIVE ADOPTED		2,143,250			2,295,848	105,395	4.81	NA	NA	NA
DIFFERENCE		47,203			72,452	72,452		NA	NA	
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	141,306	150,386	9,080	6.43	154,000	3,614	2.40	157,000	3,000	1.95
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	35,614	36,991	1,377	3.87	40,000	3,009	8.13	41,700	1,700	4.25
OTHER	47,298	49,581	2,283	4.83	51,000	1,419	2.86	53,000	2,000	3.92
SUBTOTAL	224,218	236,958	12,740	5.68	245,000	8,042	3.39	251,700	6,700	2.73
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	2,178,704	2,427,411	248,707	11.42	2,613,300	185,889	7.66	2,770,200	156,900	6.00
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	27,187	29,918	2,731	10.05	28,100	(1,818)	-6.08	31,500	3,400	12.10
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	3,100	3,417	317	10.23	3,100	(317)	-9.28	2,400	(700)	-22.58
GRAND TOTAL	2,208,991	2,460,747	251,756	11.40	2,644,500	183,753	7.47	2,804,100	159,600	6.04
LEGISLATIVE ADOPTED		2,411,350			2,571,761	111,014	4.51	NA	NA	NA
DIFFERENCE		49,397			72,739	72,739		NA	NA	

*Note: This forecast assumes that Hill Air Force Base will NOT be restructured or closed.

- 1) Sales taxes were REDUCED a net \$13 million in FY95 due to actions taken in the regular 1994 Legislative session. House Bill 162 REDUCED sales taxes 1/8th percent (cents) or \$26.5 million. House Bill 145 and Senate Bill 260 REDUCED sales taxes another \$.5 million by creating new sales tax exemptions; whereas, House Bills 279, 302, and 346; and, Senate Bills 136, 191, 205, 211, and 238, INCREASED sales taxes by \$14 million by eliminating certain existing sales tax exemptions. Senate Bill 90 also reduced property taxes by \$8.5 million, but that reduction does not affect this forecast of non-property tax revenues.
- 2) The general fund OTHER category decreases in FY95 since PEHP premium refunds are expected to decline to \$1.25 million from \$6.3 million in FY94.
- 3) The growth rate in FY95 income taxes is expected to decrease even though personal income growth is expected to be stronger for that year. This is largely due to a one-time \$13 million acceleration windfall (change) in withholding tables in FY94.
- 4) The growth rate in FY95 corporate taxes is expected to decline due to lower growth in profits in general and a one-time \$10 million windfall payment from a major corporation in FY94.
- 5) The FY95 school fund OTHER category declines due to AMAX property tax adjustments on centrally assessed property and unusually large Escheat receipts in FY94.
- 6) Permanent Fund Interest declined in FY94 due to appraisal fees and legal fees associated with the State's effort to swap certain State lands for Federal lands. Interest earnings will be further reduced in FY95 and FY96 by land swap expenses. Additionally, a Constitutional Amendment takes effect January 1, 1995 that will put all interest earnings (except permanent fund interest less inflation) into the permanent fund which will further reduce monies deposited into this account. Finally, revenues will decline in FY96 in order to increase State Land's administrative budget to pay for their land development program.
- 7) \$9.8952 million in child support collections by the Office of Recovery Services that may be deposited into the general fund OTHER category beginning in FY96 was not included in this forecast.
- 8) Mineral lease was reduced \$2.4 million in FY95 to account for a credit granted by the federal Minerals Management in Denver to a coal company in Emery county.
- 9) FY1995 inheritance taxes include a one-time \$16 million windfall.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analyses to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. This newsletter is available on the GOPB On-Line BBS, accessible via the State of Utah wide area network or by calling (801) 538-3383 or (800) 882-4638.